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Leghorn, July 15.

BY the Master of a Vessel which is come into this Port from Palermo we have the following Account, That the Spanish Fleet sailed from Cagliari in Sardinia the 28th of the last Month for Sicily, shaping their Course towards San Vito, where they intended to have made a Descent, and the 30th came in Sight of that Island, but meeting with a violent stormy Wind at South West, they were obliged to bear away to the Leeward to keep the Fleet together, and on the 1st Instant doubled the Cape di Gallo, and came to Solante 12 Miles from Palermo, the Capital of that Island, where they cast Anchor and landed their Infantry. The next Day their Cavalry was put on Shore, as were also their Artillery their Ammunition and Provisions, and Orders were given for the Troops to advance towards Palermo, in order to attack that Place; but before they began their March the Magistrates and other principal Inhabitants of that City, came and made their Submission, and the Spanish Forces took Possession of it without any Opposition; the Count de Maffei, Viceroy of that Island for the King of Sicily, with the rest of his Majesty's Officers, having left that Place upon the Appearance of the Spanish Fleet, and being retired to Messina. There were in the Castle of Palermo about 200 Switzers who made Resistance, and the Master says he heard them firing on both Sides several Hours; but that just before he came away the Firing ceased, from whence he concludes the Garrison had surrendered.

Genoa, July 19. A Courier which came in Yesterday from Rome brings an Account of the Spanish Fleet having made a Descent near Palermo, in Sicily, and taken that City without any Opposition, except the Castle, which was defended four Hours by about 200 Swiss who were in Garrison there.

Venice, July 19. A Fleet of Transports sailed from hence the 12th Instant for Dalmatia, whither another Convoy is shortly to sail with a Supply of all manner of warlike Stores. The 13th the Senate received an Express from Cavalier Loredano, General of the Isles, giving an Account that the Captain General was with the Fleet at Zante; and that the Turkish Fleet, consisting of 40 Men of War of the Line of Battle and 16 Gallies, was in the Bay of Specia, near Napoli di Romania. They write from Corfu, that small Bodies of the Turks had frequently appeared in the Neighbourhood of Preveza and Vonizza, but were as often repulsed by Detachments from those Garrisons, which kept a watchful Eye upon the Enemy's Motions. An Express from Naples arrived here the 13th, with an Account that the Spanish Fleet came the first Instant to Solante, about 12 Miles to the Eastward of Palermo, where they landed their Troops; that on the 6th the Marquis de Lede, their General, took Possession of that Place as Viceroy of Sicily for the King of Spain; and that on the 9th the Spanish Forces set down before Melisso, and began to bombard that Town, in which was a Garrison of about 500 Men.

Copenhagen, July 23. The British and Danish Fleet continues at Bornholm, to observe the Motions of the Swedes, who are still in the Port of Carelscroon, and the Dutch with some British Men of War are sailed up the Baltick to convoy the Merchant Men bound to the several Ports Eastward. The King of Denmark is expected here in 10 or 12 Days from Jutland.

Hambourg, July 26. All our Advices from the North agree, that the Conferences at Aland between the Ministers of the Czar and the King of Sweden, are ended without coming to any Determination. We have just now received Letters from Petersbourg of the 27th of June, which give an Account, that the Council of Great Officers of State, Clergy, and Senators which the Czar had called together to determine of the Punishment to be inflicted on the Czarowitz his Son, for his repeated Offences of Treason and Rebellion, having adjudged him to be worthy of Capital Punishment, the same was notified to him the 26th, which had that Effect upon him that he fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy; that being come to himself he desired to speak with the Czar his Father, who immediately went to see him, accompanyed by several Persons of Distinction, before whom he asked his Majesty's Pardon, and gave great Marks of Repentance, then received the Sacrament, and dyed that Evening.

Hague, July 29. The Earl Cadogan, his Majesty of Great Britain's Ambassadour Extraordinary, has notified the Signing of the Convention at Paris between his Majesty and the most Christian King for settling the Terms of Treaties of Peace between the Emperour and the Kings of Spain and Sicily, to the States General, who have thereupon written very pressing Letters to the Provinces that have not yet given their Consent to this Republick's coming into the Alliance to which they are invited for that Purpose, to do it without any further Delay. We have an Account from Bruffels, that the Insurrection of the Rabble there, having lasted several Days during which Time they committed great Disorders, is at last appeased, and several of the Ringleaders are secured, and will suffer exemplary Punishment.

Westminster, July 22. This Day the Parliament met, and was further prorogued by Commission to Tuesday the 16th of September next.

Whitehall, July 22. The Treaty of an Alliance between the Emperour, His Majesty of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, in order to settle the Terms of Treaties of Peace between the Emperour and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, was this Day signed by the Baron de Penterriedter and Monsieur Huffman his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, by several Lords